

RHO

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.
The heart's still rhetoric, disclosed with eyes, *Shaksp.*
His sober lips then did he softly part,
Whence of pure rhetoric whole streams outflow, *Fairfax.*
Enjoy your dear wit and gay rhetoric, *Milton.*
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
RHECTORICAL, *adj.* [rhetoricus, Lat. from rhetoric.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.
The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that rhetorical flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *More.*
Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were prefaces of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce rhetorical sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*
The subject moral, logical, or rhetorical, which does not come under our senses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
RHECTORICALLY, *adv.* [from rhetoric.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
TO RHETORICATE, *v. n.* [rhetorico, low Lat. from rhetoric.] To play the orator; to attack the passions.
I will be much more reasonable to reform, than apologize or rhetoricate; not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*
RHETORICIAN, *n. f.* [rhetoricien, Fr. rhetor, Lat.] One who teaches the science of rhetoric.
The ancient sophists and rhetoricians, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*
Tis the business of rhetoricians to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden's Duressday.*
A man may be a very good rhetorician, and yet at the same time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
RHETORICIAN, *adj.* Suited a master of rhetoric.
Boldly pretum'd with rhetorician pride,
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*
RHEUM, *n. f.* [ῥεῦμα; rheuma, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such a rheum;
And he long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse. *Shaksp.*
You did void your rheum upon my beard.
Why holds thine eye that lamentable rheum,
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds.
Each changing season does its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring.
RHEUMATICK, *adj.* [ῥευματικός; from rheuma.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watry humour.
The moon, the governors of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shaksp.*
The blood taken away looked very fizy or rheumatick. *Floy.*
RHEUMATISM, *n. f.* [ῥευματισμός; rheumatisme, Fr. rheumatismus, Lat.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*
The throbbing quinsy 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
RHEUMY, *adj.* [from rheum.] Full of sharp moisture.
Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings;
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and rheumy eyes distil in show'rs. *Dryden.*
RHINOCEROS, *n. f.* [ῥίνο και κέρας; rhinoceros, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
If you draw your beast in an emblem, fiew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the rhinoceros an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*
RHOMB, *n. f.* [ῥόμβος, Fr. rhombus, Lat. ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris.*
Save the sun his labour, and that wit
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppos'd.
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*
RHOMBICK, *adj.* [from rhomb.] Shaped like a rhomb.

RIB

- Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the rhomboid in form of a Rh, and they are of a rhombick figure. *Green.*
RHOMBOID, *n. f.* [ῥομβοειδής; rhomboides, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.
Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of such as are rhomboid. *Green.*
RHOMBOIDAL, *adj.* [from rhomboid.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.
Another rhomboidal selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*
RHUBARB, *n. f.* [ῥαβάρβα, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.
What rhubarb, fenna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of rhubarb in small ale. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
RHYME, *n. f.* [ῥυθμός; rhyme, Fr.]
1. A harmonical succession of sounds.
2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last found of one verse to the last found or syllable of another.
The youth with songs and rhymes:
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Denham.*
For rhyme the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*
Such was the news, indeed, but songs and rhymes
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle fousing from the skies. *Dryden.*
If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For rhyme with reason may dispense,
And found has right to govern sense.
3. Poetry; a poem.
All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warmed with enchanted rhymes,
That oftentimes he quak'd.
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*
Now sportive youth,
Carol incoadite rhymes with futing notes,
And quaver inharmonious.
RHYME or reason. Number or sense.
I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
But from that time into this season,
I had neither rhyme nor reason.
The guiltness of my mind drove the grossness of the poetry into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shaksp.*
TO RHYME, *v. n.*
1. To agree in sound.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But forgot his notions as they fell.
And, if they rhim'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
2. To make verses.
These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies favours, they do always reason themselves out again. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Duncial.*
RHYMER, *n. f.* [from rhyme.] One who makes rhymes;
RHYMSTER, *s. v.* a versifier; a poet in contempt.
Scall'd rhymers will ballad us out o' tune. *Shaksp.*
It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels, rhymers, or news-tellers. *Darvies on Ireland.*
Rhymers come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man.
His rhyme is constrained at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a rhymers, though not a poet. *Dryden.*
I speak of those who are only rhymsters, small Demits.
So modern rhymers wisely blast
The poetry of ages past,
And from their ruin build their own.
RHYTHMICAL, *adj.* [ῥυθμικός; rhythmicus, Fr. from rhythm or rhythm.] Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.
RIB, *n. f.* [ribbe, Saxon.] A bone in the body.
1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the ribs, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebrae: the ribs have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the ribs; this angle respects the head: the cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the ribs are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true ribs, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false ribs, because they are looser and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intestines: the last of these short ribs is shorter than all the rest; it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the muscular obliquus descendens. *Quincy.*
Why do I yield to that suggestion?
Whole horrid image doth upbraid my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature!
He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.
I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing his high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
RIBBAND, *n. f.* [ribaud, Fr. ribaldo, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.
That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse to fair and sheen. *Fairy Queen.*
Your ribald nag of Egypt,
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the ribald crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shaksp.*
Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribbalds,
From flashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds. *Pope.*
RIBALD, *n. f.* [from ribald; ribaldies, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.
Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than bare-faced ribaldry. *Dryden.*
The ribaldry of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*
In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsom ribaldry. *Granville.*
If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by ribaldry or prophaneities. *Swift.*
RIBBAND, *n. f.* [rubande, ruban, Fr.] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.
Quaint in green, the shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*
A ribband did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
See, in the lists they wait the trumpets found;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,
And ev'ry ribband bears some mystick word.
RIBBED, *adj.* [from rib.]
Furnished with ribs.
Was I by rocks engender'd? ribb'd with steel?
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
It opens its ribb'd surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*
Inclos'd as the body by ribs.
Remember
The nat'l brav'ry of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, ribb'd and pale'd in,
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters. *Shaksp.*
RIBBON, *n. f.* See RIBAND.
TO RIBBOST, *v. n.* [rib and raast.] To beat soundly. A brand burlesque word.
That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
He departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent ribbosting. *Butler.*
I have been pinched in Beth, and well ribbosted under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*
RIBSWORT, *n. f.* A plant.
Rice denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as
in these verses of Fortunatus:

RIC

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- Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adfit,*
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hilperic Barbarians a stout helper term'd.
So Alfric is altogether strong; Aethelric, nobly strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibson's Camden.*
RICE, *n. f.* [oryza, Lat.] One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick hulk, somewhat like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in most of the Eastern countries. *Miller.*
Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hemorrhages. *Arbutnot.*
If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of rice milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
RICH, *adj.* [riche, Fr. ricco, Italian; rica, Saxon.]
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent.
I am as rich in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shaksp.*
The rich shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exed.*
A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher. *Milton.*
Several nations of the Americans are rich in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*
He may look upon the rich as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him. *Seed.*
2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.
Earth, in her rich attire, *Milton.*
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.
So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the rich odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear.
If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be rich in some great action. *Rowe.*
Sauces and rich spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*
4. Fertile; fruitful.
There are, who fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
RICHED, *adj.* [from rich.] enriched. Obsolete.
Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests, and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide skited meads,
We make thee lady. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
RICHES, *n. f.* [richeſſes, Fr.]
1. Wealth; money or possession.
The instrumentality of riches to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*
Chemists seek riches by transmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*
Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*
What riches give us, let us first enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*
2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.
The riches of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*
RICHLY, *adv.* [from rich.]
1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.
In Belmont is a lady richly left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shaksp.*
Women richly gay in gems. *Milton.*
2. Plenteously.
In animals, some smells are found more richly than in plants.
After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will richly improve him. *Watts.*
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.
There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so richly deserve. *Addison.*
RICHNESS, *n. f.* [from rich.]
1. Opulence; wealth.
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and richness adorn'd. *Sid.*
2. Finery; splendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.
This town is famous for the richness of the soil. *Addison.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amused myself with the richness and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Spektator.*
5. Pampering qualities.
The lively tincture of whose gushing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the richness of his food. *Dryden.*
RICK.